

State of California

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

Memorandum

*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

To: Jose L. Robles - 11
Traffic Project Development

Date: September 9, 2008

File: 11-SD-5
PM 5.4
EA 286001

From: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES
Geotechnical Services
Office of Geotechnical Design - South

Subject: Geotechnical Foundation Report (GDR), Caltrans Type 1 Retaining Walls and Traffic Signals.

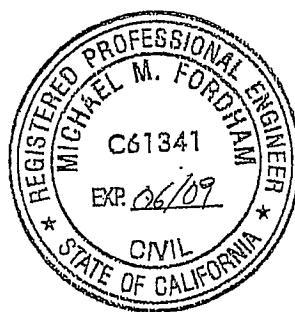
This Geotechnical Foundation Report presents the results of geotechnical evaluation of the project within the limits provided by District 11. The geotechnical evaluation consisted of field reconnaissance, limited subsurface investigation, lab testing and analysis by the Caltrans Office of Geotechnical Design South (OGDS) II to provide design and construction recommendations relevant to the proposed project. The proposed improvements would construct two Caltrans standard Type 1 retaining walls and traffic signals to the interchange at Main Street in the City of Chula Vista.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mike Fordham (858) 467-3290

Prepared by: Date: 9/9/08

Mike Fordham

Mike Fordham, P.E.
Transportation Engineer
Geotechnical Branch D



cc: Abbas Abghari
Brian Hinman

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STRUCTURES FOUNDATION REPORT

SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT INCLUDING SIDEWALKS, TRAFFIC
SIGNS AND RETAINING WALLS, INTERSTATE 5 AT MAIN STREET IN
THE CITY OF CHULA

11-SD-5, PM 5.4
11-286001

September 2008

Prepared for:

Caltrans
District 11

By: Office of Geotechnical Design South II, Branch D

Engineering Service Center
Division of Materials and Foundations
Roadway Geotechnical Engineering Design

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1. Scope of Work

The purpose of this work is to review surface and subsurface geotechnical conditions, provide analyses of the anticipated site conditions as they pertain to the project, and to provide geotechnical foundation recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed retaining walls and signal foundations. Our scope of work included:

1. Review of existing data, including published maps, reports, as-built plans, aerial photographs, and other pertinent geotechnical information.
2. Site reconnaissance, geologic mapping and limited subsurface investigation.
3. Engineering analyses based on limited subsurface investigation, archival data and assumed parameters
4. Preparation of this report.

2. Project Description

Caltrans District 11 has proposed a traffic safety improvement project for I-5 at Main Street in The City of Chula Vista (figure 1). The features of the proposed project include the construction of two 6-foot high retaining walls, sidewalks and traffic signals (figure 2). The retaining walls are located on the south side of Main Street on both the east and west side of Interstate 5 (I-5). Retaining wall 1 (RW1) is located on the west side of the Main Street over crossing and extends from station 5+00.00 "Main" to 7+20.00 "Main". Retaining Wall 2 (RW2) is located on the east side of Main Street over crossing and Extends from station 11+72.70 "Main" to 15+60.00 "Main". The retaining walls are to be constructed along the top of an existing 2:1 (Horizontal to Vertical) embankment. The proposed sidewalk will be constructed behind the retaining walls. Traffic signals are proposed at the intersection of I-5 northbound on and off ramps from both east and westbound Main Street.

3. Site Geology and Subsurface Conditions

The project site is located atop alluvial and slopewash. These are undifferentiated and consist of poorly consolidated silts, sands and cobbles derived from nearby bedrock sources. The nearby bedrock sources consist of Bay Point Formation. Bay Point Formation is well exposed in much of the area adjacent to the San Diego Bay. It consists primarily of marine, lagoonal and nonmarine, poorly consolidated, fine and medium grained, pale brown, fossiliferous sandstone, and is was laid down during the late Pleistocene era (figure 3, Kennedy and Tan, 1977).

Tectonically San Diego County rides atop the eastern margin of the Pacific Plate, grinding along the edge of the North American Plate towards the northwest at an average annual rate of 2.5 cm per year. As a result, the region is characterized by complex systems of active northwest trending faults and associated seismicity (figure 4).

Major fault expressions near the project alignment include the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Elsinor, and Rose Canyon Fault Zones. Additionally, a complex system of northwest trending faults offshore from San Diego, which include the Coronado Banks and San Diego Trough Faults, are potential seismic sources that may cause minimal to moderate shaking at the proposed project site.

The project sites will be exposed to seismicity due to its proximity to active fault zones and may experience seismically induced settlement, slope failures and liquefaction during or directly after a seismic event.

A list of all active faults (based on 1996 Caltrans Seismic Hazard Report) within 50 miles of the site is provided in Table 1.

3.1. Topography and Geology

The San Diego Coastal Plain dominates the topography of the proposed project area. The San Diego Coastal Plain consists of former deltas, tidal flats, tidal inlets and flood plains of San Diego Bay and the Otay River, as well as marine and alluvial terraces. The drainage of the area is westerly towards San Diego Bay, with the most prominent natural drainage being the Otay River.

The proposed project site geology consists of artificially compacted fill atop undifferentiated alluvium and slope wash:

Artificially Compacted Fill: Fill consists of earth material derived usually from local sources. The artificially compacted fill within the project site is predominately reddish brown, very loose to medium dense silty sand to slightly clayey sand with gravel and cobbles (Kennedy and Tan, 1977).

Alluvium and Slope Wash Undifferentiated: The alluvium generally consists of poorly consolidated stream deposits of silt, sand and cobble sized particles derived from bedrock. The deposits intertongue with Holocene slopewash that commonly mantles the lower valley slopes throughout much of the coastal San Diego County. The slopewash deposits are poorly consolidated surficial materials derived chiefly from nearby sources of soil and decomposed bedrock. The slopewash is deposited along the flanks of the lower valley slopes by the interaction of gravity and water. (Kennedy and Tan, 1977)

3.2. Pertinent soil conditions or geologic hazards

Due to the seismicity of the area and the poorly consolidated nature of the alluvium and slopewash combining with the probability of shallow groundwater at or near the project site may result liquefaction, seismically induced settlement and slope failures during a seismic event. The possibility of fault rupture occurring within the project limits is considered low to moderate.

3.3. Project Site Soil

The soil within the project area consists of artificial fill derived from nearby local sources and alluvium and slope wash consisting of poorly consolidated silt, sand and cobble size particles.

3.4. Project Site Rock

No rock was encountered during the limited subsurface investigation.

4. Ground Water

The groundwater elevation at the site was characterized using both archival data from previous subsurface investigations and nearby groundwater monitoring wells. Groundwater was not encountered during the subsurface investigation performed on June 17, 2008. The groundwater elevation within the proposed project site lies between 1.0 and 5.7 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) and may fluctuate depending on time of year tidal activity and precipitation. (Caltrans, 2007)

5. Scour Evaluation

Scour was not evaluated for this foundation Report.

5. Corrosion Evaluation

Two near surface soil samples (top 5 feet of embankment) were obtained during the preparation of the Preliminary Foundation Report. Corrosion tests were performed on both samples. Based on the corrosion test results the near surface soils are not considered to be corrosive. The test results are located in Appendix II (Caltrans, *Preliminary Foundation Report*, 2007)

6. Seismic Study

The project sites will be exposed to seismicity due to its proximity to active fault zones and may experience seismically induced settlement, slope failures and liquefaction during or directly after an event.

A list of all active faults (based on 1996 Caltrans Seismic Hazard Report) within 50 miles of the site is provided in Table 1.

During the limited subsurface investigation suitable information was not obtained to evaluate the liquefaction potential of the proposed project site. Information gathered from archival bridge log of test boring where evaluated and based on the measured elevation of the groundwater during the development of the bridge boring B-1 (figure 7) and the soil descriptions from boring B-1, the soils consist of dense gravels with a

sand matrix. The liquefaction potential of the soil strata below the groundwater table is considered low.

8. As-Built Foundation Data

As-built foundation data was not evaluated for this report.

9. Foundation Recommendations

9.1. Shallow Foundations

The project proposes to construct two Caltrans standard type 1 retaining walls (Caltrans Standard Plan B3-1). The walls are to be constructed at the top of slope on spread footings. The information obtained from archival data as well as the limited subsurface investigations performed for the preliminary foundation report as well as this foundation report was utilized to determine global stability and bearing capacity of insitu soils. The calculated allowable bearing capacity of the insitu soil is sufficient to support the proposed Caltrans standard type 1 retaining wall on spread footings. Settlement was estimated to be within Caltrans allowable limits for both total and differential settlement. The bearing capacity and settlement calculations are based on an Caltrans Standard Type I retaining wall 8 feet in height.

The proposed retaining walls should be embedded to a depth that is sufficient to allow for a minimum of 8 feet of soil cover. The 8 feet of soil cover should be measured horizontally from the bottom outside corner of the spread footing to the face of the slope (figure 6)

9.2. Deep Foundations

The installation of traffic signals will require the use of CIDH pile foundations. The dimension and depth of the CIDH pile foundation for traffic signals can be determined from the Caltrans Standard Plan (ES-7C through ES-7H and ES-7N). The method used for the subsurface investigation did not provide definitive information about the caving characteristics of the soil. The contractor should be aware that caving may occur during the drilling operation for the construction of he CIDH pile and that the borings may need to be cased.

9.3. Approach Fill Earthwork

Approach fills were not necessary for this project. During OGDS II visual field review of the project site it was noted that the AC pavement adjacent to the bridge abutments on both the east and west side of the Main Street overcrossing are showing sever distress. The cause of the ditress was not investigated for this foundations report.

10. Slope Stability Analyses

A slope stability analysis was performed using GSTABLE. The slope stability analysis included both static and pseudo static analysis. The overall global stability of the slope was evaluated. The proposed slope geometry was determined by the analysis to have a static factor of Safety (FOS) of >1.5 and a pseudo static FOS of >1.1, which meets Caltrans standards. The slope stability evaluation was based on a Caltans Standard Type 1 retaining wall 8 feet in height.

11. General Notes to Designer

The placement of the retaining wall at the crest of a 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) slope requires a minimum horizontal distance of 8 feet between the bottom outer most corner of the foundation and the surface of the slope. This may require the overall height of the retaining wall and the embedment to be increased in order to achieve the required 8 feet of minimum soil cover.

12. Construction Considerations

- All in place utilities should be located prior to construction
- 8 feet of minimum soil cover is required between the bottom outside corner of the spread footing to the face of the slopes. Based on the current geometry provided by District 11 this would require a minimum embedment of 4 feet. This will lead to an increase in the overall height of the retaining wall.
- Calculations were based on an 8-foot retaining wall. If the height of the proposed wall is greater than 8 feet the OGDS II should be contacted to reevaluate the site for the increased height of the proposed retaining wall.
- The project area is predominantly artificial fill, alluvium and slope wash. These materials are rippable by conventional heavy-duty grading equipment and are drillable by auger drill rigs.
- The traffic signal foundations will be constructed in artificial fill and alluvium/slope wash. Caving of the properly compacted artificial fill is considered unlikely, but the caving characteristics of the alluvium/slope wash are unknown. The contractor should be aware of the possibility of caving when drilling in native material and should be prepared to case the excavation if caving does occur.

13. Disclaimers and Contact Information

The recommendations contained in this report are based on specific project information that has been provided by Caltrans District 11 Design. If any conceptual changes are made during final project design, the Office of Geotechnical Design-South II, Branch D should review those changes to determine if these foundation recommendations are still applicable. Any questions regarding the above

recommendations should be directed to the attention of Mike Fordham, (858) 467-3290, at the Office of Geotechnical Design- South II, Branch D.

14. Appendix

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF NEARBY FAULTS

Fault Name	Fault Type	Approximate Closest Distance to site	Maximum Credible Earthquake Magnitude
		(miles)	
Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon East (NIE)	ST	0.62	7
Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon West (NIW)	ST	2.48	7
Point Loma (PTL)	XX	6.21	6.5
Palos Verdes Hills-Coronado Bank (PVC)	ST	15.53	7.75
San Diego Trough (SDT)	XX	31.06	7.5
Whittier Elsinor (WEE)	ST	62.14	7.5
San Clemente (SCE)	ST	62.14	7.25
Earthquake Valley (EQV)	ST	68.35	6.5

Notes:

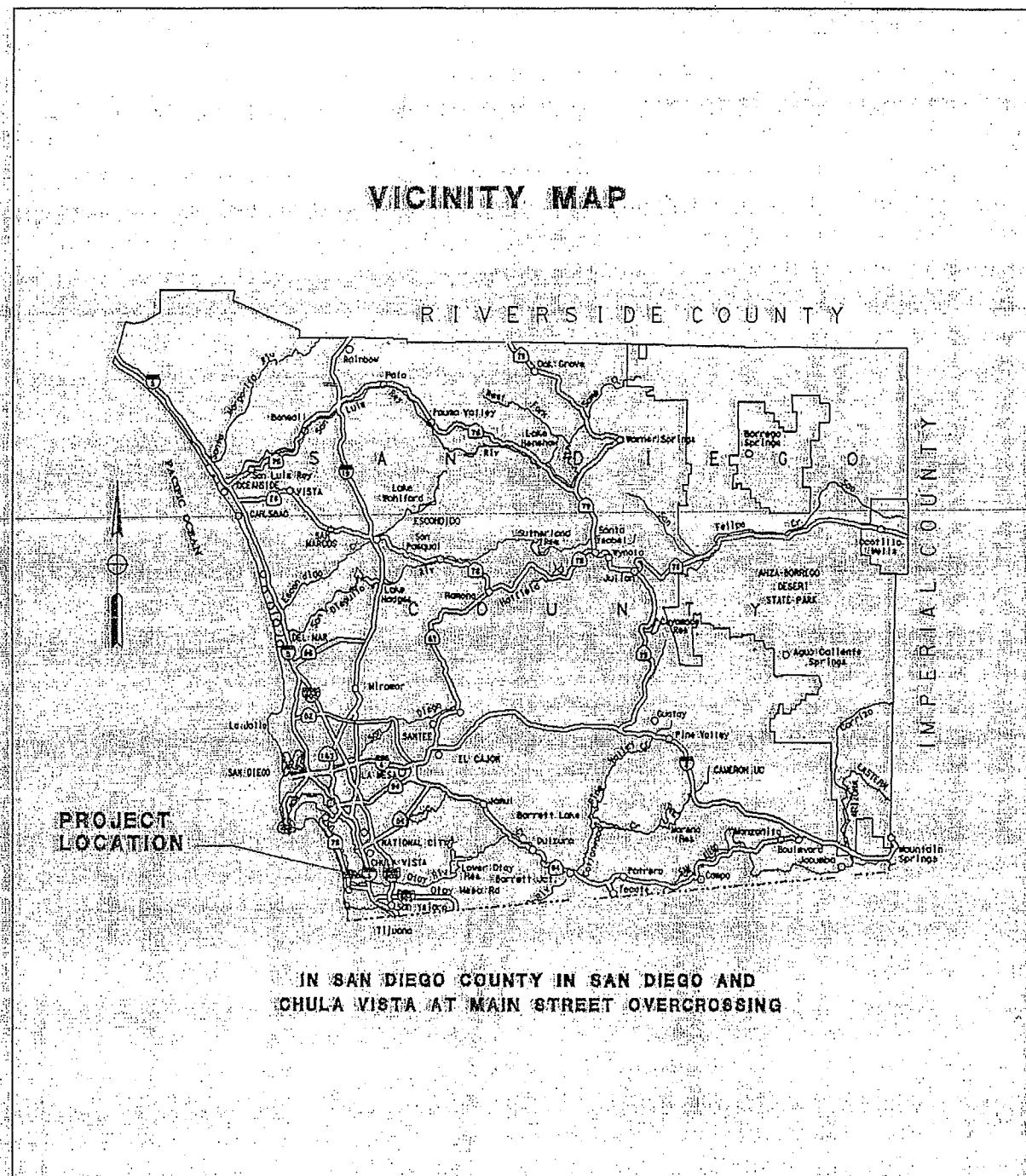
1. Fault data is from Caltrans Seismic Hazard Map 1996.
2. Closest distance is scaled from Caltrans Seismic Hazard Map 1996.
3. Fault Type:

ST = Strike - Slip

XX = Not Known/Published

Figure 1: Project Location Map

11-SD-5
PM 5.4
EA 28600K
11233
20.10.2010



INDEX OF PLANS

Figure 1: Project Location Map

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROJECT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION ON
STATE HIGHWAY
IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY
IN SAN DIEGO AND CHULA VISTA
AT MAIN STREET OVERCROSSING

TO BE SUPPLEMENTED BY STANDARD PLANS DATED MAY 2006

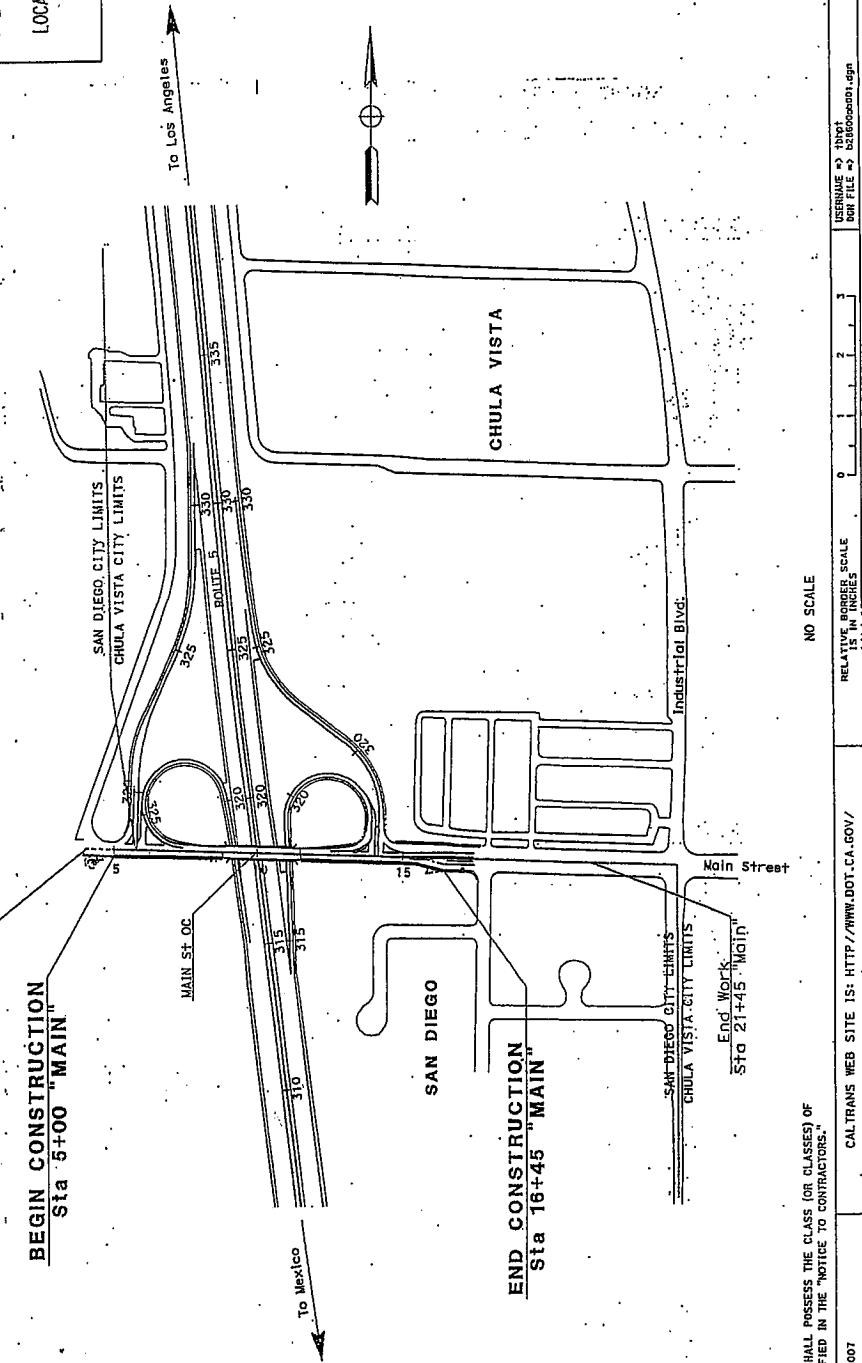
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
Sta 4+10 "Main"

END CONSTRUCTION
Sta 16+45 "MAIN"

END CONSTRUCTION
Sta 21+45 "Main"



Date	COUNTY		ROUTE		FEET MILES	TOTAL PROJECT	STREET NAME
	SD	5					
11						5.4	



THE CONTRACTOR SHALL POSSESS THE CLASS (OR CLASSES) OF
LICENSE AS SPECIFIED IN THE "NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS".

CALTRANS WEB SITE IS: [HTTP://WWW.DOT.CA.GOV/](http://www.dot.ca.gov/)

NO SCALE

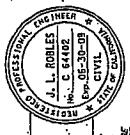
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EA 286001

CU 11233

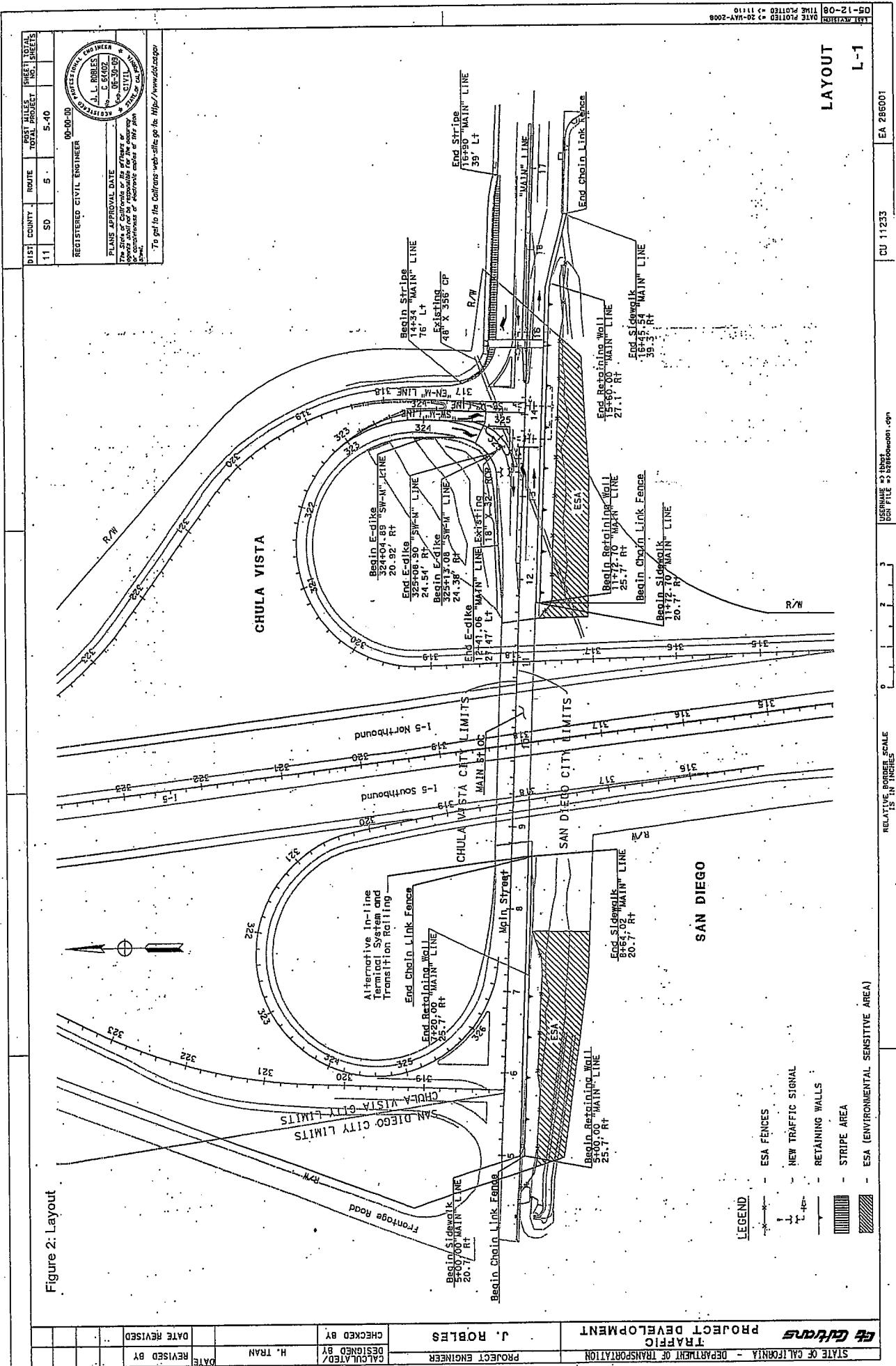
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16-01-06

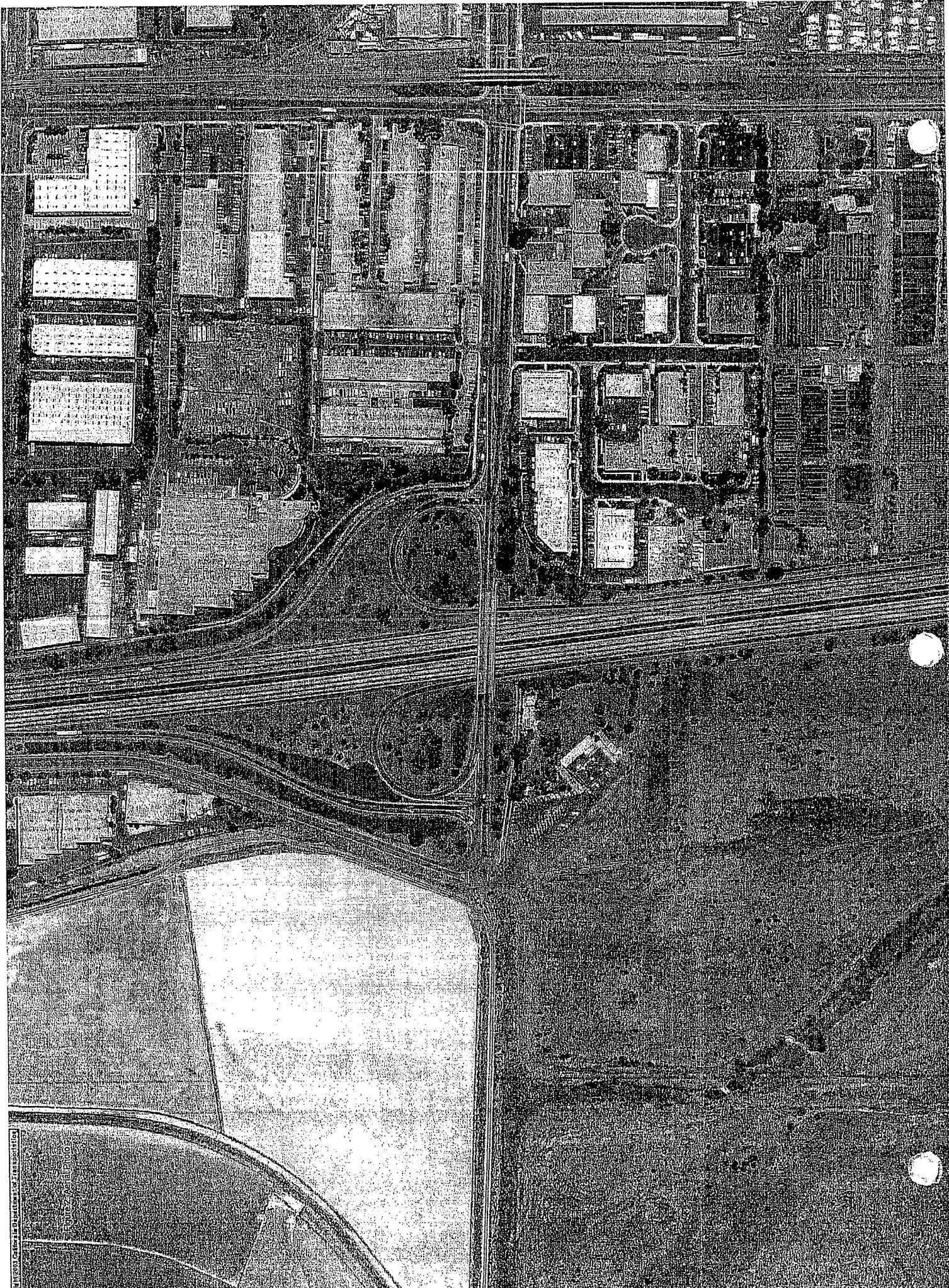
DATE PLACED ON THIS SHEET
16-01-06



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
J. L. ROBLES
REGISTERED CIVIL
ENGINEER
No. C 64105
May 2006
State of California
Office of Secretary of State
Division of Professional
Engineering, Land Surveying
and Geodetic Survey
Comptroller of Contractors
for Contractors
THIS PLAN SHEET.

Figure 2: Layout





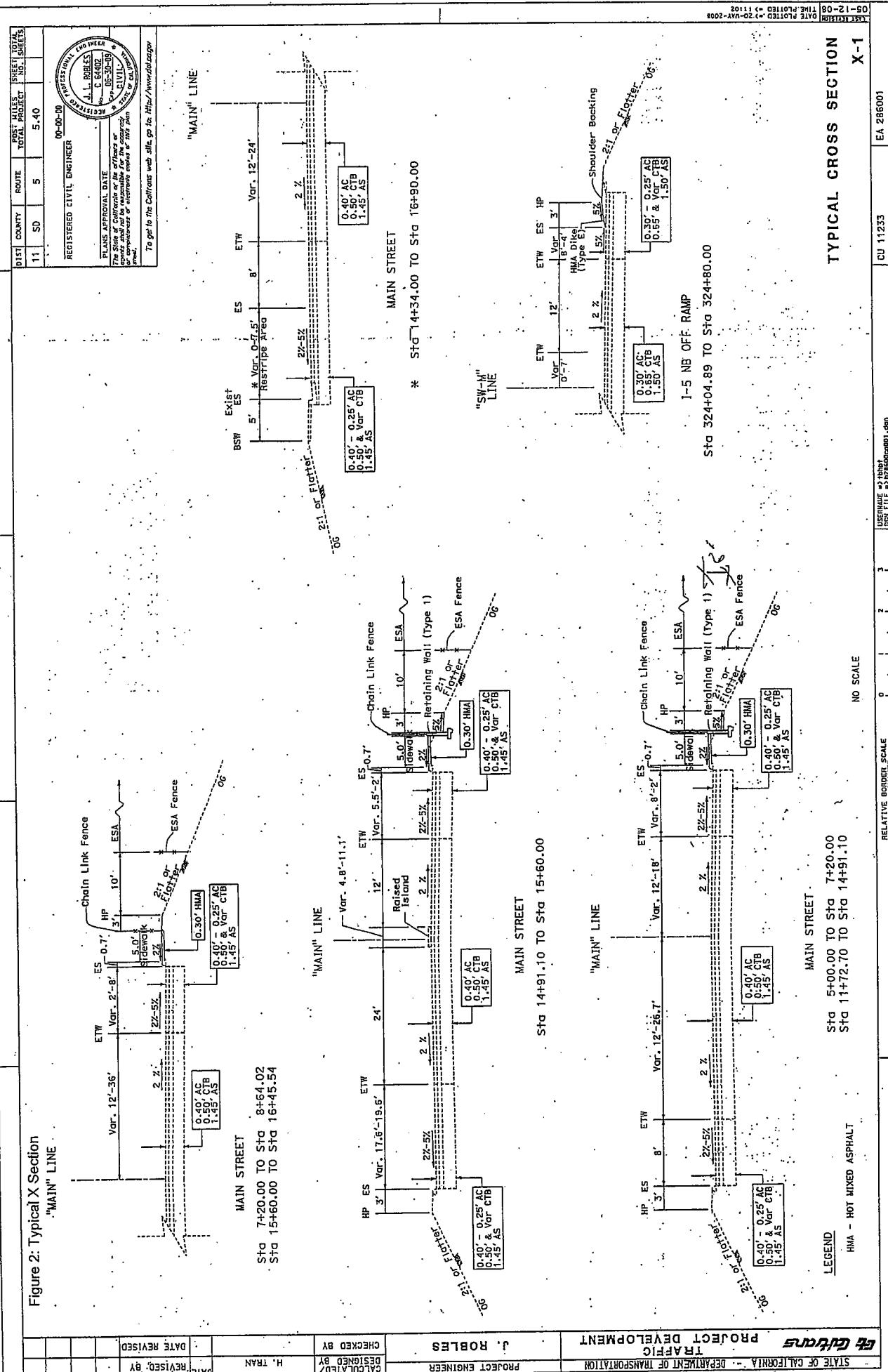
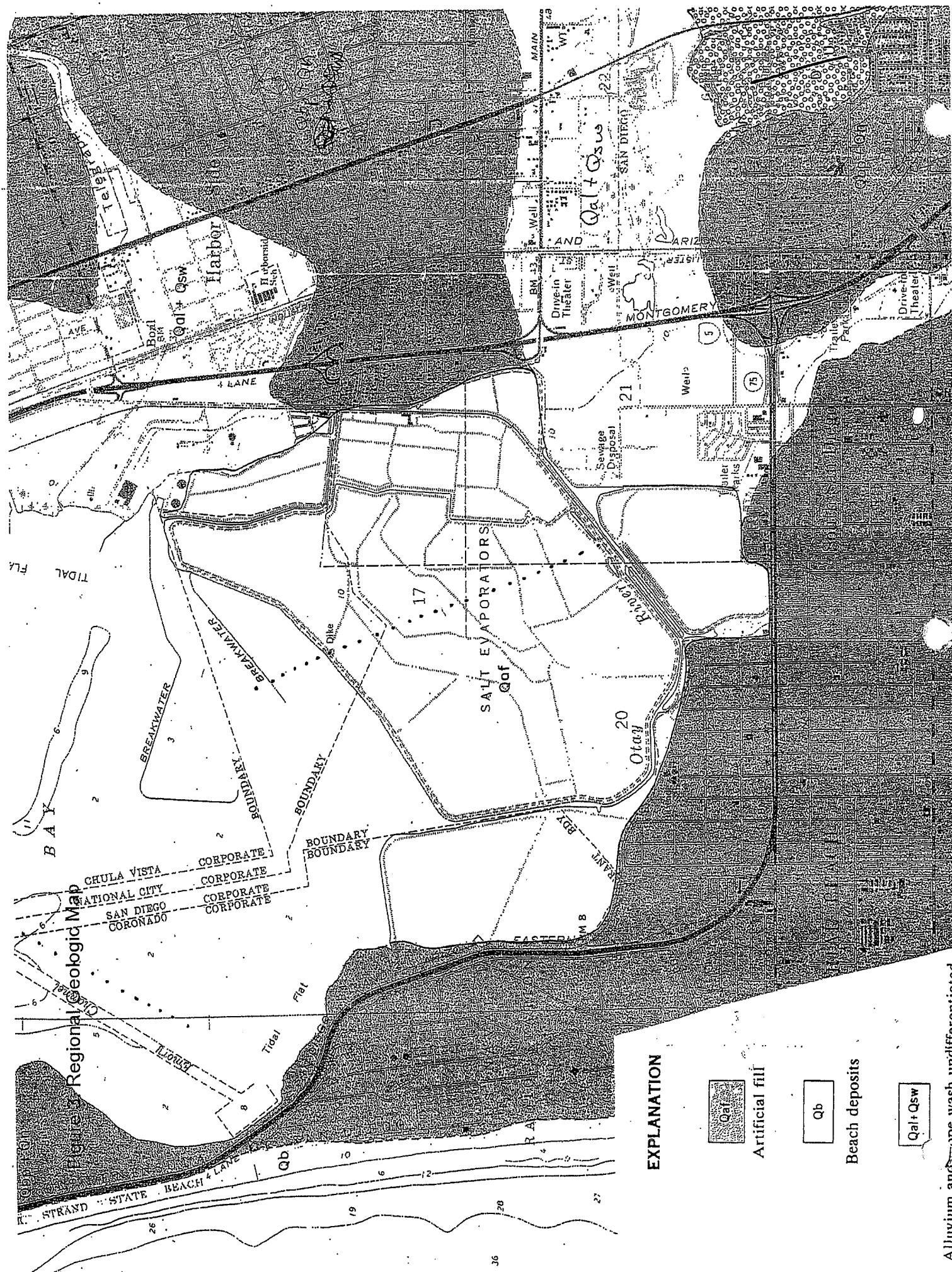


Figure 2: Typical X Section
"MAIN" LINE .



EXPLANATION

Artificial fill

Beach deposits

Q21 + Q35W

Alluvium and slope wash undifferentiated

Figure 4: Regional Fault Map

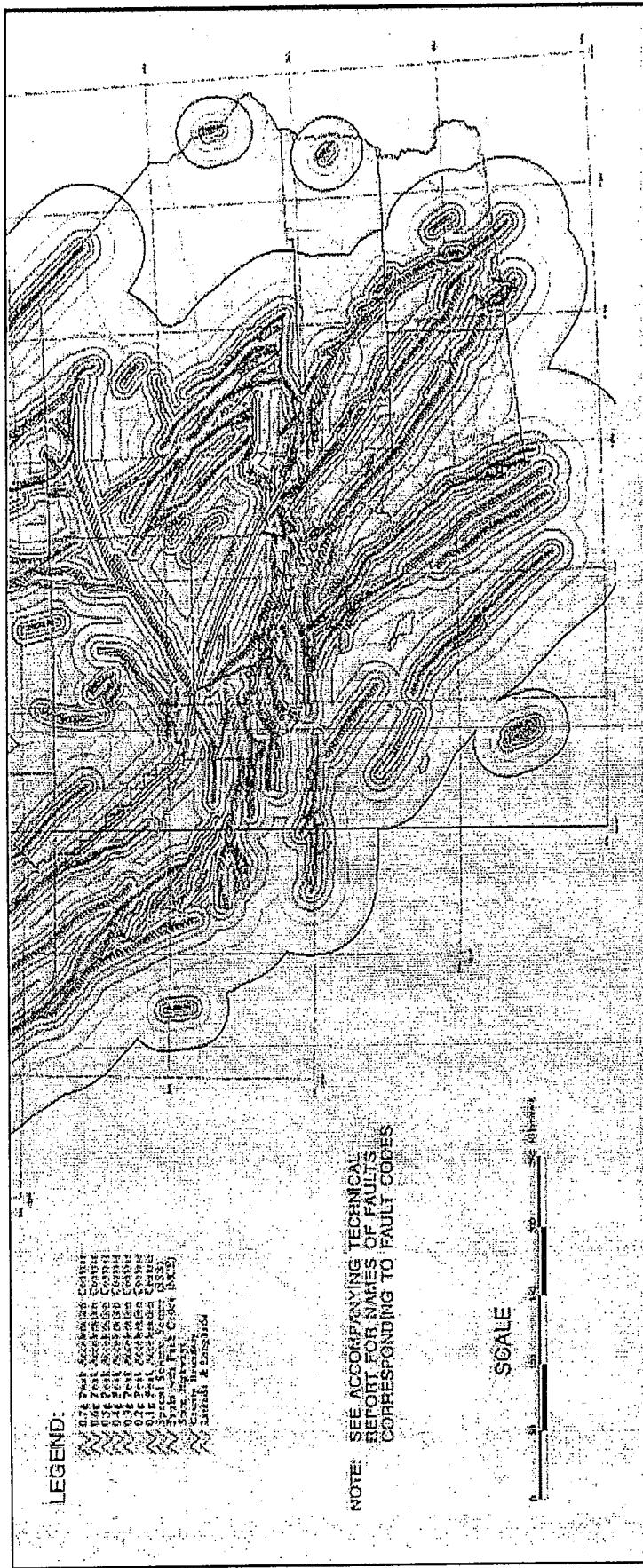


Figure 4: Earthquake Ground Acceleration Contour Map

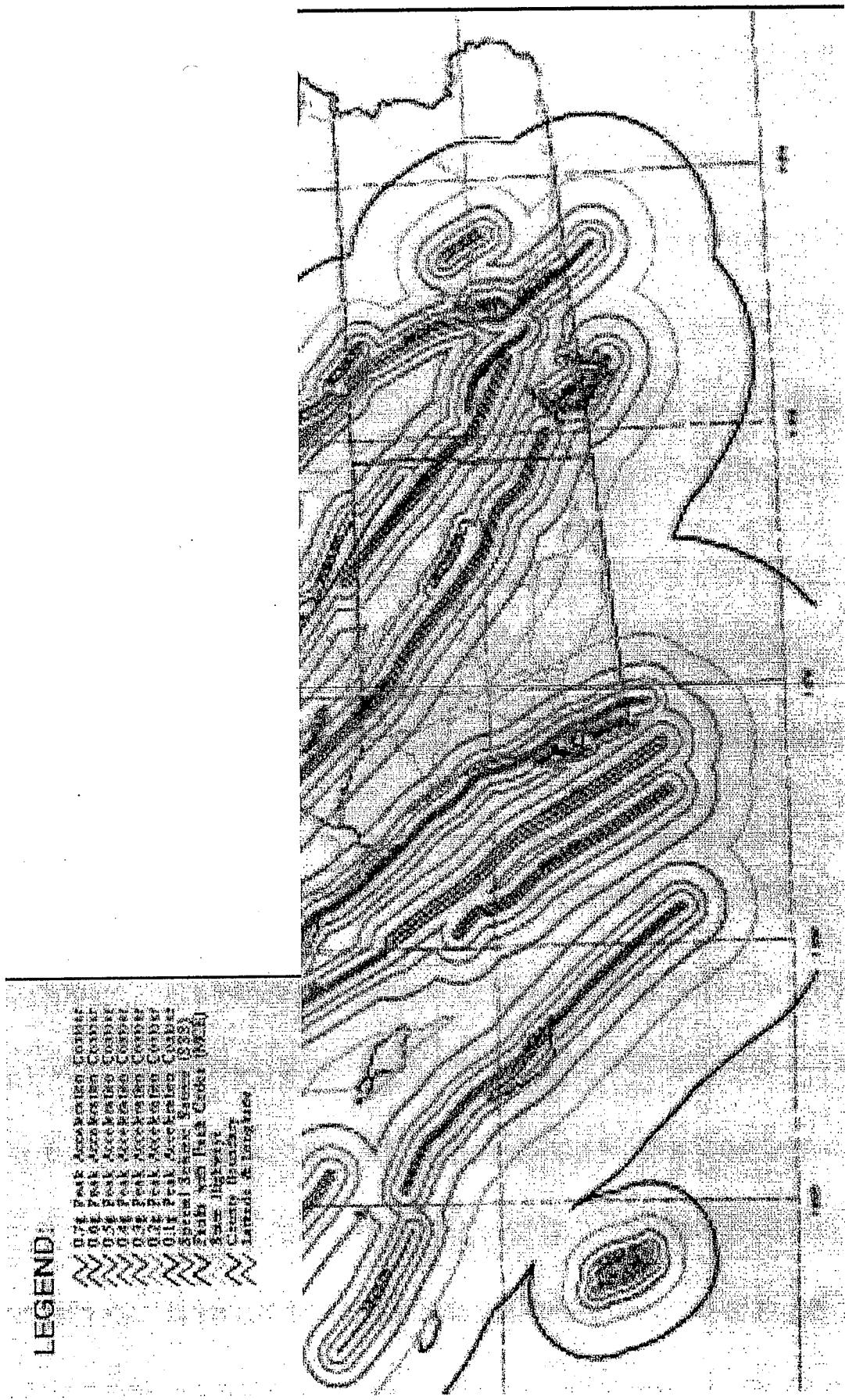
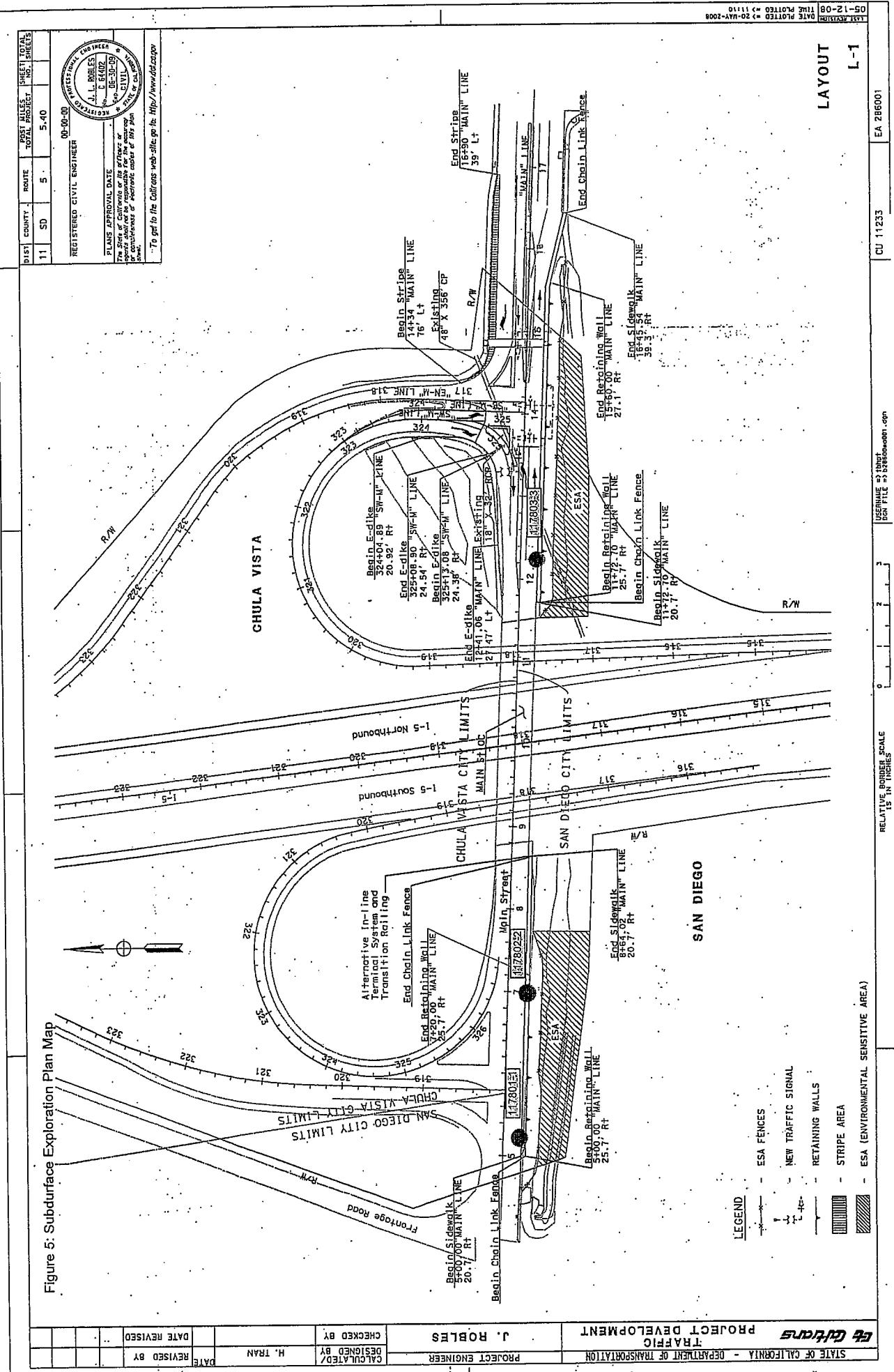


Figure 5: Subsurface Exploration Plan Map

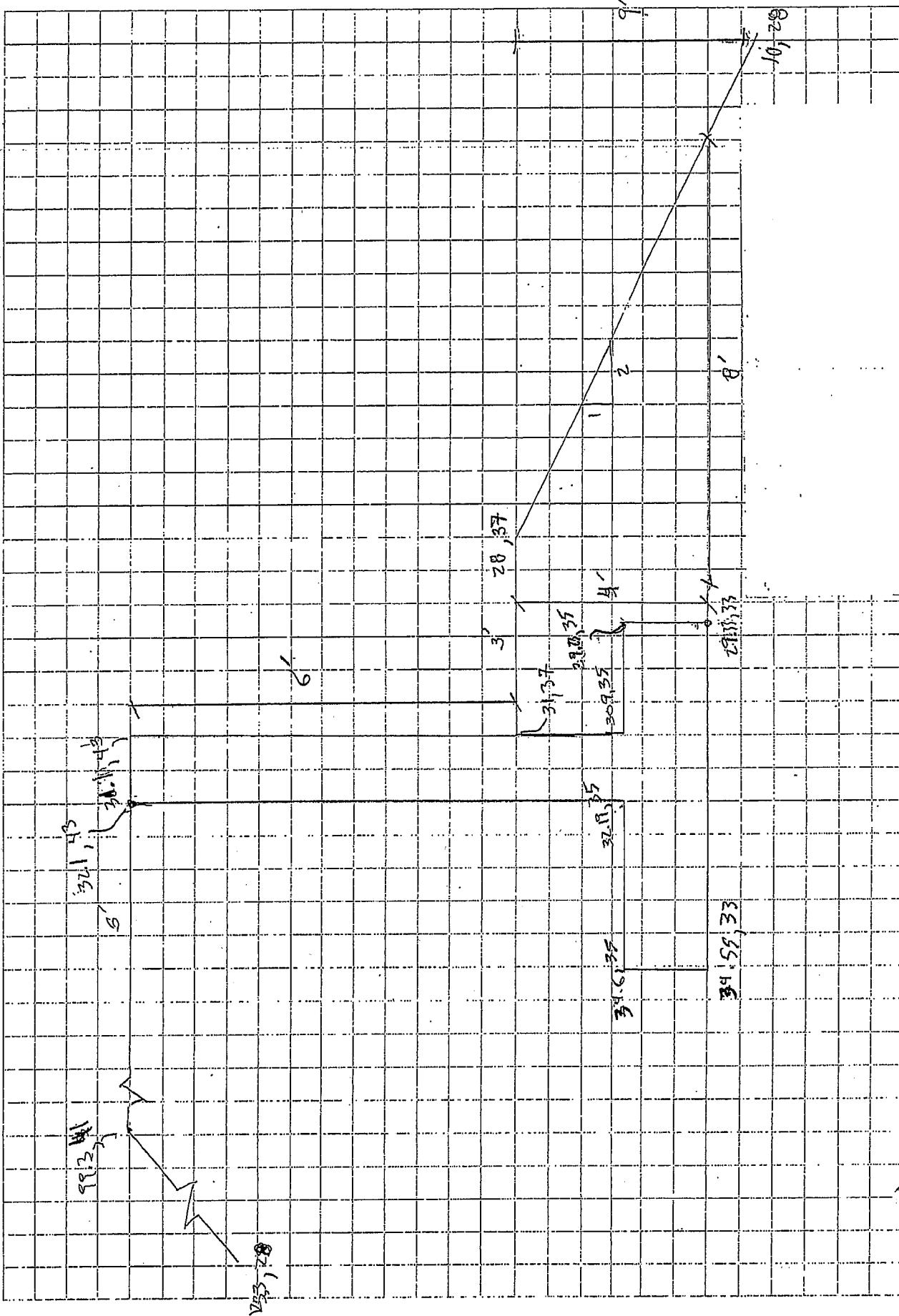


BY _____ JOB _____

SHEET _____ OF _____

DATE _____ SUBJECT _____
OS D 18, REV. 3-69

DIST.. CO.. RTE.. P.M.



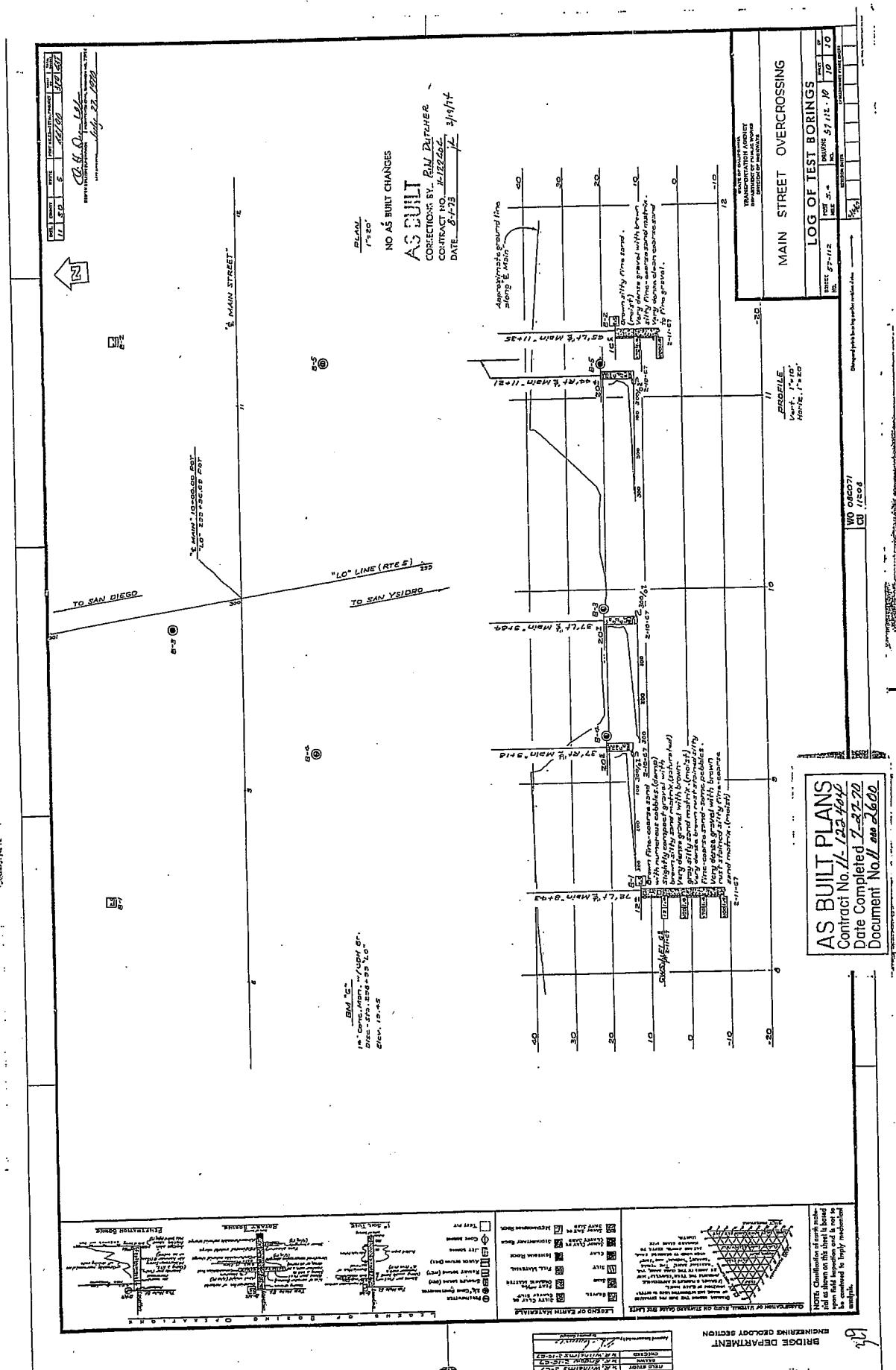


Figure 7: Bridge Log of Test Boiling

14.1. Appendix I – Log of Test Borings

DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST TILES	TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET TOTAL
11	SD	5			
PLANS APPROVAL DATE 9-4-08					
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER M. K. BOYD					
State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan sheet.					
CD-341 04-08-08 FORUM 15151936					

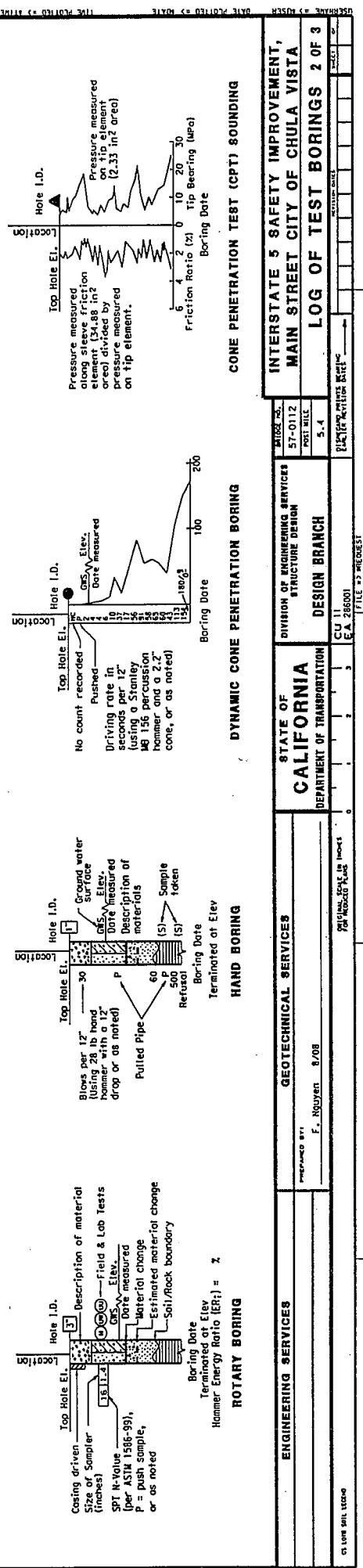
CEMENTATION	
Description	Criteria
Weak	Crumbles or breaks with handling or little finger pressure.
Moderate	Crumbles or breaks with considerable finger pressure.
Strong	Will not crumble or break with finger pressure.

BOREHOLE IDENTIFICATION	
Symbol	Description
[A]	Auger Boring
[R]	Rotary drilled boring
[P]	Rotary percussion boring (air)
[D]	Rotary drilled diamond core
[HD]	Hand driven (1-inch soil tube)
[HA]	Hand Auger
[D]	Dynamic Cone Penetration Boring
[●]	Cone Penetration Test (ASTM D 5778-95)
[CPT]	Cone Penetration Test (ASTM D 5778-95)
[O]	Other

Note Size in inches.

CONSISTENCY OF COHESIVE SOILS					
Description	Unconfined Compressive Strength (tsf)	Pocket Penetrometer Measurement (tsf)	Torvane Measurement (tsf)	Field Approximation	
Very Soft	< 0.25	< 0.25	< 0.12	Easily penetrated several inches by fist	
Soft	0.25 to 0.50	0.25 to 0.50	0.12 to 0.25	Easily penetrated several inches by thumb	
Medium Stiff	0.50 to 1.0	0.50 to 1.0	0.25 to 0.50	Penetrated several inches by thumb with moderate effort	
Stiff	1 to 2	1 to 2	0.50 to 1.0	Readily indented by thumb but penetrated only with great effort	
Very Stiff	2 to 4	2 to 4	1.0 to 2.0	Readily indented by thumbnail	
Hard	> 4.0	> 4.0	> 2.0	Indented by thumbnail with difficulty	

PLASTICITY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS					
Description	Criteria				
Nonplastic	A 1/8-inch thread cannot be rolled at any water content.				
Low	The thread can barely be rolled and the lump cannot be formed when drier than the plastic limit.				
Medium	The thread is easy to roll and not much time is required to reach the plastic limit. The lump crumbles when drier than the plastic limit.				
High	It takes considerable time rolling and kneading to reach the plastic limit. The thread can be rerolled several times after reaching the plastic limit. The lump can be formed without crumbling when drier than the plastic limit.				



BOIIIB SYMBOLS AND NAMES

Group	Symbol	Description	Group Name
GW		Well-graded GRAVEL	Leon CLAY with SAND
		Well-graded GRAVEL with SAND	Leon CLAY with GRAVEL
GP		Poorly graded GRAVEL	SANDY Leon CLAY with GRAVEL
		Poorly graded GRAVEL with SAND	GRAVELLY Leon CLAY with SAND
GW-GM		Well-graded GRAVEL with SILT	SILTY CLAY with SAND
		Well-graded GRAVEL with SILT and SAND	SILTY CLAY with GRAVEL
GW-GC		Well-graded GRAVEL with CLAY	SANDY SILTY CLAY with GRAVEL
		Well-graded GRAVEL with CLAY and SAND	GRAVELLY SILTY CLAY with GRAVEL
GP-GM		Poorly graded GRAVEL with SILT	SILT with SAND
		Poorly graded GRAVEL with SILT and SAND	SILT with GRAVEL
GP-GC		Poorly graded GRAVEL with CLAY	SANDY SILT with GRAVEL
		Poorly graded GRAVEL with CLAY and SAND	GRAVELLY SILT with GRAVEL
GM		SILTY GRAVEL	GRAVELLY SILT with SAND
		SILTY GRAVEL with SAND	GRAVELLY SILT with GRAVEL
GC		CLAYEY GRAVEL	ORGANIC Leon CLAY with GRAVEL
		CLAYEY GRAVEL with SAND	ORGANIC Leon CLAY with SAND
GC-GM		SILTY, CLAYEY GRAVEL	ORGANIC SILT with SAND
		SILTY, CLAYEY GRAVEL with SAND	ORGANIC SILT with GRAVEL
SW		Well-graded SAND	SANDY ORGANIC SILT with GRAVEL
		Well-graded SAND with GRAVEL	SANDY ORGANIC SILT with GRAVEL
SP		Poorly graded SAND	GRAVELLY ORGANIC SILT with GRAVEL
		Poorly graded SAND with GRAVEL	GRAVELLY For CLAY with SAND
SW-SM		Well-graded SAND with SILT	FoC CLAY with SAND
		Well-graded SAND with SILT and GRAVEL	FoC CLAY with GRAVEL
SP-SM		Poorly graded SAND with SILT	SANDY For CLAY with GRAVEL
		Poorly graded SAND with SILT and GRAVEL	SANDY elastic SILT with GRAVEL
SP-SC		Well-stripped CLAY and GRAVEL	GRAVELLY elastic SILT with GRAVEL
		Poorly stripped SAND with CLAY	GRAVELLY elastic SILT with SAND
SM		SILTY SAND	GRAVELLY elastic SILT with SAND
		SILTY SAND with GRAVEL	GRAVELLY elastic SILT with SAND
SC		CLAYEY SAND	ORGANIC elastic SILT with SAND
		CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL	ORGANIC elastic SILT with GRAVEL
SC-SM		SILT, CLAYEY SAND	SANDY organic elastic SILT with GRAVEL
		SILT, CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL	SANDY organic elastic SILT with GRAVEL
PT		PEAT	GRAVELLY organic elastic SILT with SAND
			ORGANIC SOIL with SAND
			ORGANIC SOIL with GRAVEL
			SANDY organic soil with GRAVEL
			GRAVELLY organic soil with GRAVEL
			GRAVELLY organic soil with SAND
			OL/OH
			COBLES and BOULDERS

FIELD AND LABORATORY
TESTING

FIELD AND LABORATORY TESTING	
(C)	Consolidation (ASTM D 2435)
(CL)	Collapse Potential (ASTM D 5333)
(CP)	Compaction Curve (CTM 216)
(CR)	Corrosivity Testing (CTM 613; CTM 422; CTM 417)
(CU)	Consolidated Undrained Triaxial (ASTM D 4767)
(DS)	Direct Shear (ASTM D 3000)
(EI)	Expansion Index (ASTM D 4829)
(M)	Moisture Content (ASTM D 2216)
(OC)	Organic Content-% (ASTM D 2974)
(P)	Permeability (CTM 220)
(PA)	Particle Size Analysis (ASTM D 422)
(PL)	Plasticity Index (ASTHTO T 90)
(TL)	Liquid Limit (ASTHTO T 89)
(PLI)	Point Load Index (ASTM D 5731)
(PM)	Pressure Meter
(PP)	Pocket Penetrometer
(R)	R-Value (CTM 301)
(SE)	Sand Equivalent (CTM 217)
(SG)	Specific Gravity (ASTHTO T 100)
(SL)	Shrinkage Limit (ASTM D 427)
(SW)	Swell Potential (ASTM D 4546)
(TV)	Pocket Torvane
(UC)	Unconfined Compression-Soil (ASTM D 2166)
(UR)	Unconfined Compression-Rock (ASTM D 2338)
(UU)	Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial (ASTM D 2850)
(UW)	Unit Weight (ASTM D 4767)
(VS)	Vane Shear (ASTHTO T 233)

Feb 19, 2020 final test 0/8/2000 0:34:35 AM

14.2. Appendix II - Laboratory Testing Results

State of California

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

Addendum

*Flex Your Power!
Be energy efficient!*

To: JOSE L. ROBLES
Department of Transportation
Traffic Project Development
District 11, MS 230

Date: March 13, 2007

From: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES
Geotechnical Services
Office of Geotechnical Design – South 2, Branch D

File: 11-SD-5
PM 5.39
EA 11-28600K

Subject: Preliminary Foundation Report for Retaining Walls.

Introduction

Our office prepared the Preliminary Foundation Report (FR) for the proposed retaining walls of the proposed safety improvement project on I-5 and Main Street Overcrossing. In order to provide the geotechnical recommendations in a timely manner, the report was sent out on February 23, 2007, before the laboratory testing could be completed. This addendum presents the laboratory testing results and addresses the corrosion potential in the area of the retaining walls.

During the field investigation, one soil sample was obtained at each of the wall locations. The samples were collected from the top 5 feet of the fill materials at Borings HA2 and HA3. The samples were packaged and sent to the laboratory for corrosion potential testing. The boring locations are marked on the Boring Location Sheet in the FR.

The laboratory test results are presented in a document attached to this addendum. The results from both of the samples indicate that the near surface soils are not corrosive to the foundation structures of the retaining walls.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please call Moussa Jandal at (858) 637-5545.

Moussa H. Jandal

Moussa Jandal
TE (civil)



cc Brian Hinman
File

Attachment,
Laboratory Test Results

"Lopez, Rudy"
<Rudy_C_Lopez@dot.ca.gov>
>
03/13/2007 10:24 AM

To "Jandal, Moussa" <moussa_jandal@dot.ca.gov>
cc
bcc
Subject Corrosion Test Summary Report - Soil, EA: 11-28600K (Corr.
#s CR070109 & CR070110)

Division of Engineering Services
Materials Engineering and Testing Services
Corrosion Technology Branch
Report Date: 3/13/2007
Reported By: Lopez, Rudy

CORROSION TEST SUMMARY REPORT - Soil/Water

Bridge Name:

Bridge Number:

EA No: 11-28600K

Dist/Co/Rte/PM: 11 / SD / 5 /

0TKP: 1539

SIC Number (TL101)	Sample Location	Sample Type	Sample Depth	Minimum Resistivity ¹ (ohm-cm)	pH ²	Chloride Content ³ (ppm)	Sulfate Content ⁴ (ppm)
C578534	I-5/MAIN STREET	SOIL	0-3 FT/BORING HA2	2100	9.1 4		
C578535	I-5/MAIN STREET	SOIL	0-3 FT/BORING HA3	1900	8.3 0		

This site is not corrosive to foundation elements (see note below for MSE wall backfill)

This site is corrosive (if checked)

Note: For MSE wall structure backfill material, minimum resistivity must be 1500 ohm-cm or greater, pH must be between 5.5 and 10.0, chloride content must not be greater than 500 ppm, and sulfate content must not be greater than 2000 ppm.

^{1,2}CTM 643, ³CTM 422, ⁴CTM 417

14.3. Appendix III – Analyses and Calculations

SETTLEMENT CALCULATIONS USING CONE PENETRATION TEST RESULTS

Date:	#REF!
Test Id:	117801-1
Project:	i-5SafetyImprovement.
Site:	11ISD/5/5.4
Location:	SanDiego
Cone Id:	2583.104xx
Fill Height	6 (ft)
Unit Weight of Compacted Fill	120 (lb/ft ³)

SETTLEMENT CALCULATIONS USING CONE PENETRATION TEST RESULTS

Date:	05/17/08
Test Id:	117802-2
Project:	i-5SafetyImprovement
Site:	11/SD/5/5.4
Location:	SanDiego
Cone Id:	2583.104xx
Fill Height	6 (ft)
Unit Weight of Compacted Fill	120 (lb/ft ³)

SETTLEMENT CALCULATIONS USING CONE PENETRATION TEST RESULTS

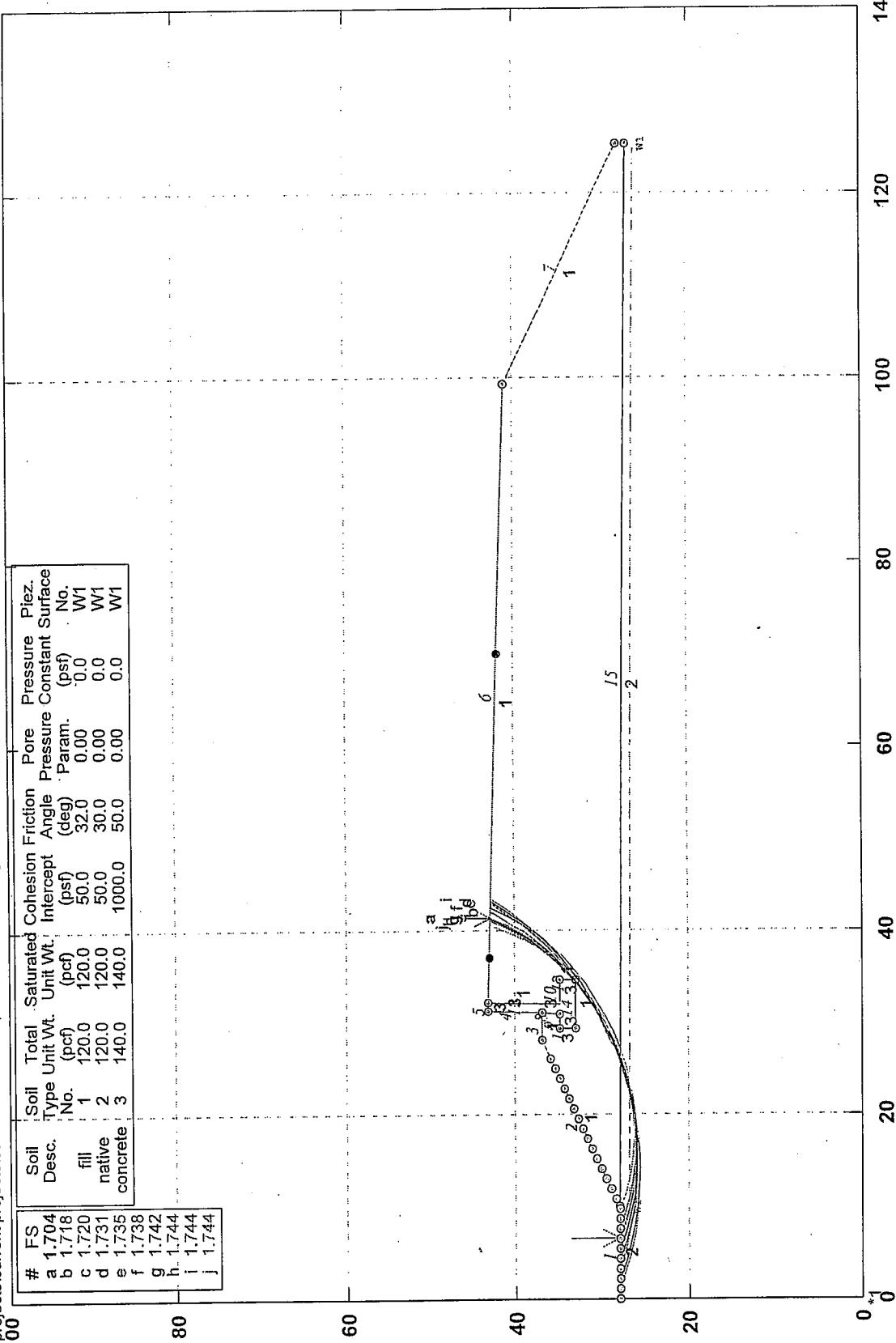
Date:	06/17/08	
Test Id:	117803-3	
Project:	i-5SafetyImprovement	
Site:	111SD/5/5.4	
Location:	SanDiego	
Cone Id:	2583.104xx	
Fill Height	6	(ft)
Unit Weight of Compacted Fill	120	(lb/ft ³)

Static H₂O at 1ft

11-sd-5 286001 main street oc chula vis 5+20 ret wall

d:\userdata\mikes projects\current projects\ea 286001 11-sd-5, main street retaining wall, foundation report, lot\h\calculations\slope stability\h2o 1ft.pl2 Run By: M FORDHAM CALTRANS 6/27/2008 09

#	FS	Soil Desc.	Soil Type	Total Unit Wt.	Saturated Unit Wt.	Cohesion Intercept (pcf)	Friction Angle (deg)	Pore Pressure Param.	Constant Pressure (psf)	Piez. No.
a	1.704									
b	1.718									
c	1.720	fill		120.0	120.0	50.0	32.0	0.00	0.0	W1
d	1.731	native		120.0	120.0	50.0	30.0	0.00	0.0	W1
e	1.735	concrete		140.0	140.0	1000.0	50.0	0.00	0.0	W1
f	1.738									
g	1.742									
h	1.744									
i	1.744									
j	1.744									



GSTABL7 v.2 FSmin=1.704

Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

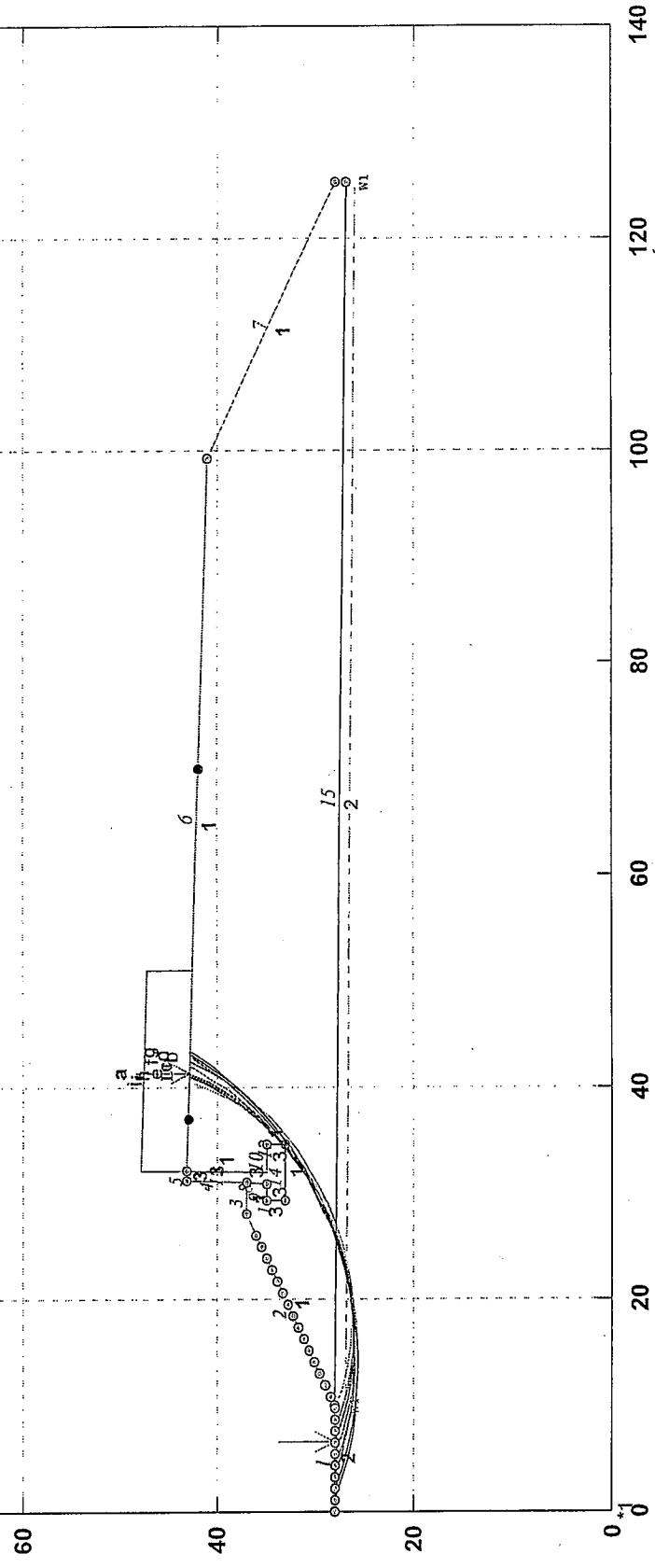


GSTABL7

Static H₂O at 1 ft + 240 psf load

11-sd-5 286001 main street oc chula vis 5+20 ret wall

Run By: M FORDHAM CATRANS 6/27/2008 09
Job calculations slope stability slope stability h20 1ft 240spf p12



GSTABBL7 v.2 FSmin=1.569

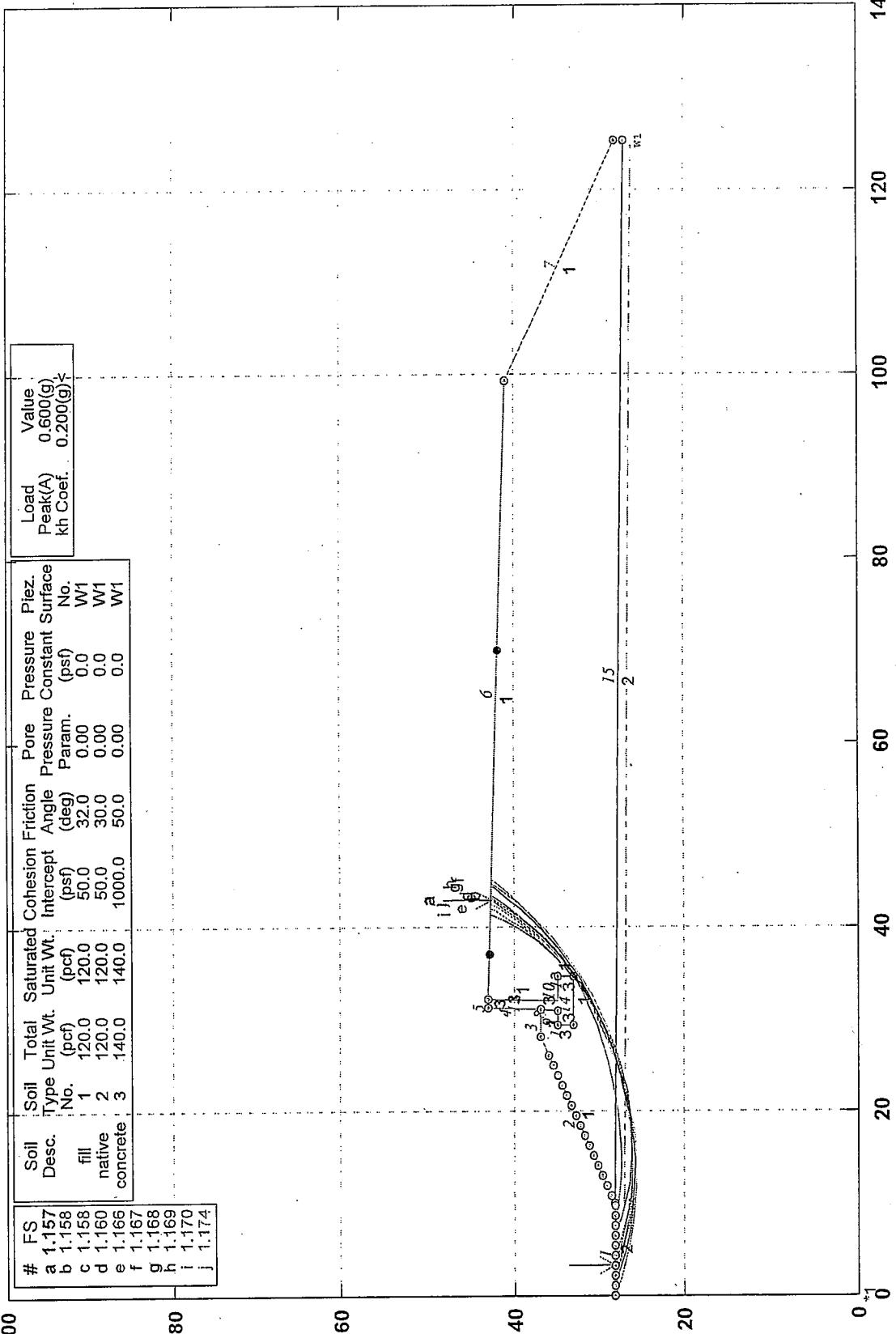
Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

Pseudo static H₂O at 1ft

d:\user\datamike's projects\current projects\ea 286001 11-sd-5, main street retaining wall, foundation report, lobcalculations\slope stability\pseudo static 1 ft.p12 Run By: M FORDHAM CALTRANS 6/27/2008 10:

11-sd-5 286001 main street oc chula vis 5+20 ret wall

#	FS	Soil Desc.	Total Unit Wt. (pcf)	Saturated Unit Wt. (pcf)	Friction Intercept (psf)	Angle (deg)	Pore Pressure Param.	Pressure Piez. No.	Load Peak(A) kh Coef.	Value 0.600(g) 0.200(g)
a	1.157									
b	1.158									
c	1.158	fill	120.0	120.0	50.0	32.0	0.00	W1		
d	1.160	native	120.0	120.0	50.0	30.0	0.00	W1		
e	1.166	concrete	140.0	140.0	1000.0	50.0	0.00	W1		
f	1.167									
g	1.168									
h	1.169									
i	1.170									
j	1.174									



GSTABLT v.2 FSmin=1.157

Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

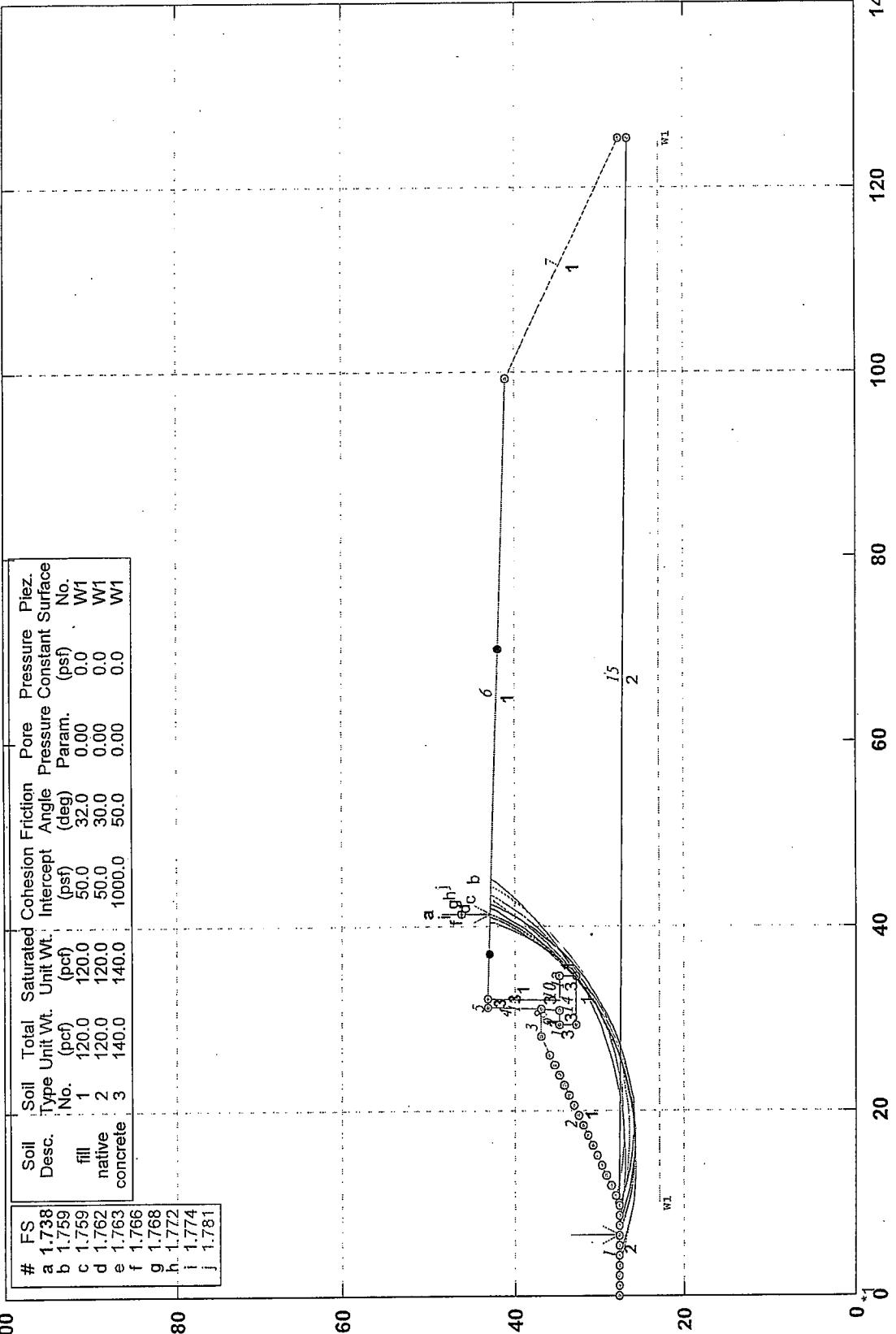
GSTABLT

Static H₂O at 5ft

d:\user\mike's projects\current projects\ea 286001 11-sd-5, main street retaining wall, foundation report, lotb\calculations\slope stability\slope stability.h2o 5ft.p12 Run By: M FORDHAM CALTRANS 6/27/2008 09

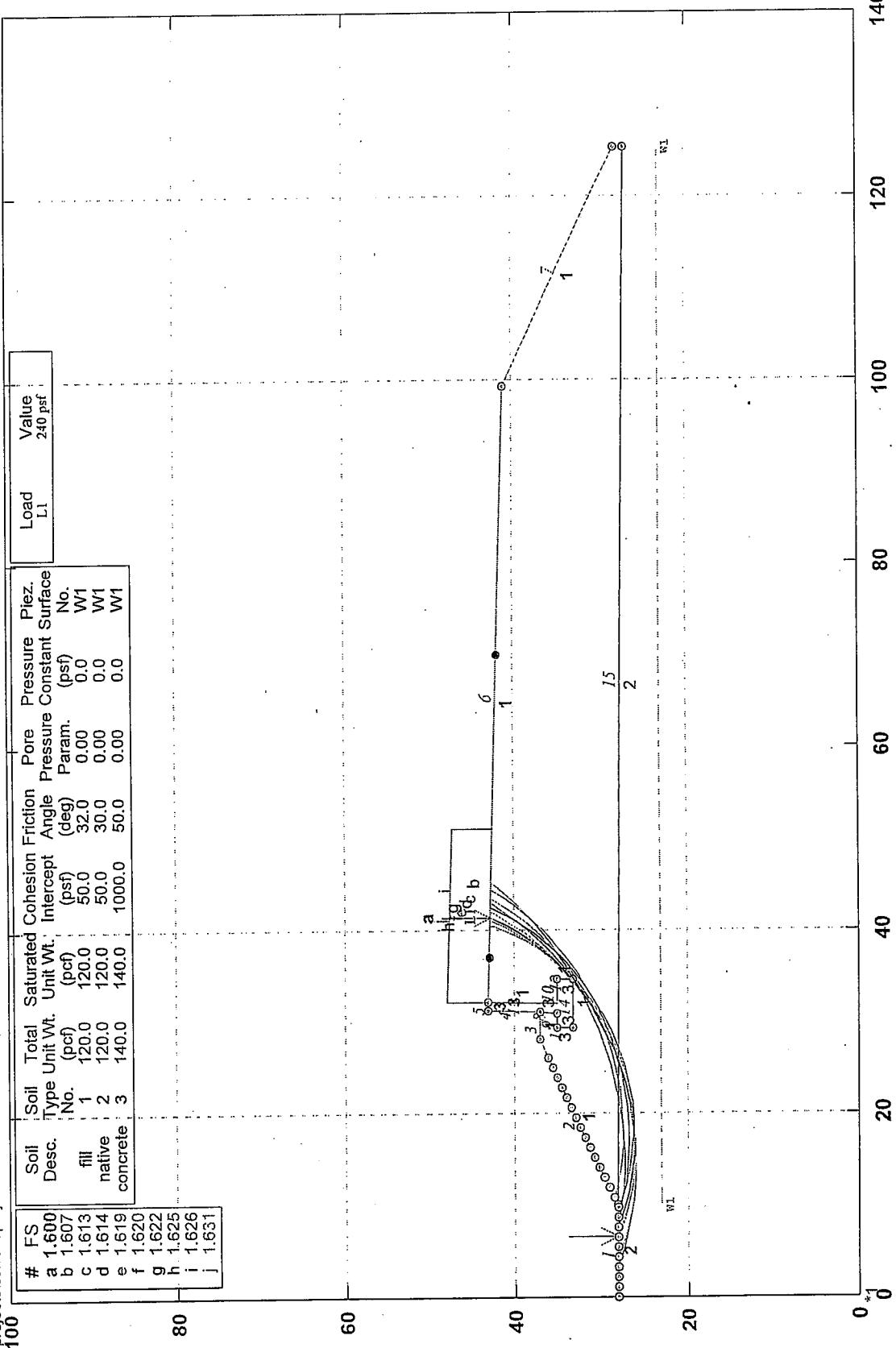
11-sd-5 286001 main street oc chula vis 5+20 ret wall

#	FS	Soil Desc.	Total Unit Wt. (pcf)	Saturated Unit Wt. (pcf)	Cohesion (pcf)	Friction Intercept (psf)	Angle (deg)	Pore Pressure Param. (psf)	Constant Surface No.	Piez. W1
a	1.738									
b	1.759	fill	120.0	120.0	50.0	32.0	0.00	0.0		
c	1.759	native	120.0	120.0	50.0	30.0	0.00	0.0		
d	1.762	concrete	140.0	140.0	1000.0	50.0	0.00	0.0		
e	1.763									
f	1.766									
g	1.768									
h	1.772									
i	1.774									
j	1.781									



Static H₂O at 5ft + 240 psf load

1-3U-3 20000 Main St. Caltrans
d:\userdata\mike's projects\current projects\ea 286001 11-5d-5, main street retaining wall, foundation report, [cb]\calculations\slope stability\slope stability h2o 5ft 240psf.pl2 Run By: M FORDHAM CALTRANS 6/27/2008 09



GSTABL7 v.2 FSmin=1.600

Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

Pseudo static H₂O at 5ft

11-sd-5 286001 main street oc chula vis 5+20 ret wall

d:\userdata\mike's projects\current projects\ea 286001 11-sd-5, main street retaining wall, foundation report, lobc calculations\slope stability\pseudo static 5 ft.p12 Run By: M FORDHAM CALTRANS 6/27/2008 10:

FS Soil Type Unit Wt. Saturated Cohesion Intercept Angle Pressure Constant Piez. No. (pcf) (psf) (deg) Param. (psf) Surface No.

#	FS	Soil Desc.	Type	Unit Wt. (pcf)	Saturated Cohesion (psf)	Intercept (psf)	Angle (deg)	Pressure Param.	Constant (psf)	Piez. No.	Value
a	1.167										
b	1.181	fill	fill	120.0	120.0	50.0	32.0	0.00	0.0	W1	0.600(g)
c	1.186	native	native	120.0	120.0	50.0	30.0	0.00	0.0	W1	0.200(g)
d	1.187	concrete	concrete	140.0	140.0	1000.0	50.0	0.00	0.0	W1	
e	1.188										
f	1.192										
g	1.197										
h	1.197										
i	1.199										
j	1.199										

80

60

40

20

0

0

140

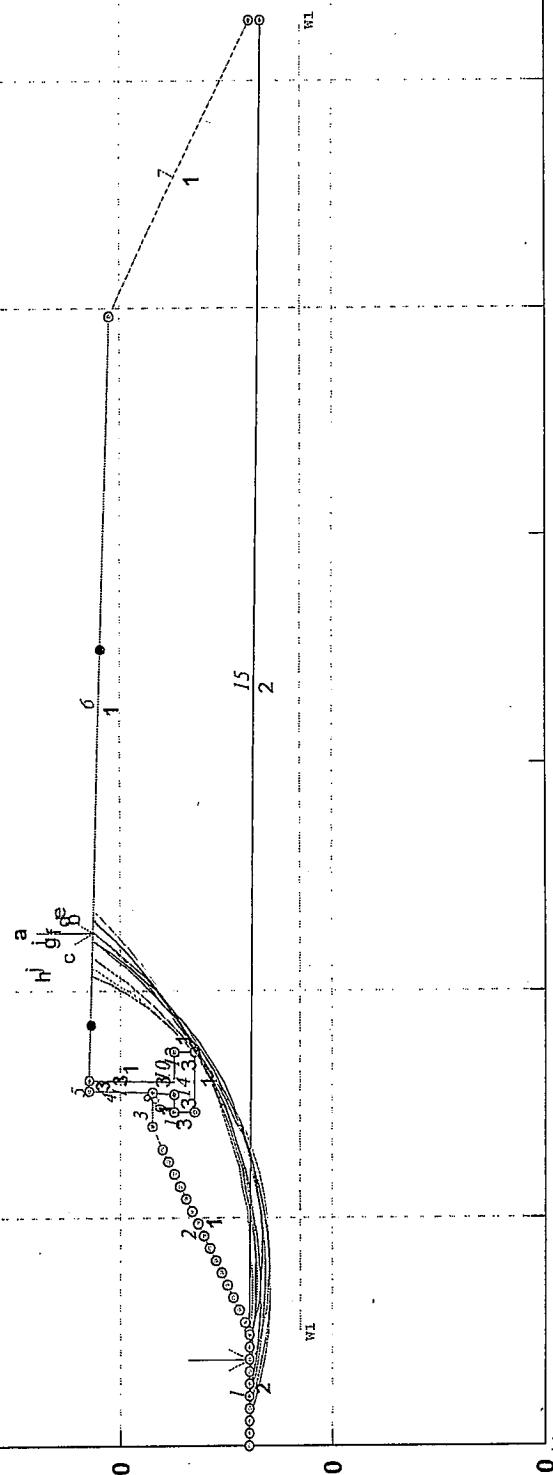
120

100

GSTABL7 v.2 FSmin=1.167

Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

GSTABL7



15. References

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